

## 2011 TAC CONFERENCE

The 2011 TAC Conference will be held May 16-18 at the Eccles Conference Center in Ogden.

The (very) preliminary agenda and registration forms are available on the [TAC web site](#). The agenda will be updated as plans for classes and speakers are confirmed and finalized.

The fee for the conference is \$80.00 per attendee, but if BCI receives your payment on or before March 1 you will qualify for the early registration discount of \$70.00 per attendee. BCI will not take any payments after April 5, 2011. If we have not received your payment by that date you will be unable to attend the conference.

Attendance at the conference is mandatory per the User Agreement. If no one from your ORI is able to attend, a representative from another ORI can represent your agency at the conference. The individual will need to let BCI know, in writing, that he/she is agreeing to represent your ORI.

Please contact your Field Services with any questions regarding the conference. We look forward to seeing you in Ogden!

### NCIC WANTED PERSON ENTRY

Per NCIC policy, wanted persons must be entered onto NCIC within 72 hours of the warrant being issued by the court.

However, courts do not always get the warrant to your agency within that 72 hour time window. What do you do then?

NCIC and BCI suggest that you place a "date received" stamp on the warrant to show when your agency received the warrant. To reduce liability, you may also want to make a note in the case report that the court did not submit the warrant to you until that particular date.

One of the FBI's Points of Emphasis recently has been the time delay between the time the warrant is issued and the time the NCIC wanted person entry is made. To reduce your liability, and to get a better audit result, please ensure you are documenting the date you received the warrant from the court. Also make sure you are entering the person onto NCIC as soon as you do receive the warrant.

BCI also recommends that you enter the warrant number (WNO) and/or the court ORI (CTI). If you are unsure of the court's ORI, please feel free to contact BCI.

### COURTS, WARRANTS, & GUNS

In the first 11 months of 2010, BCI's Brady Section encountered 142 warrants while performing background checks on potential gun buyers.

Of these 142 warrants, 85 were satisfied with a bail recovery of \$68,000 for the local entities. (We're assuming that most of you local entities could use some extra cash flow in these tight times!) Eight of these warrants resulted in arrests for felony, high bail, or no bail warrants.

Unfortunately, 57 of these warrants were unresolved, and the gun purchase was denied. Out of these 57 warrants, some were undoubtedly active warrants that could have been resolved with more information from the court. Also, some of these 57 denials may have meant that a person who is legally able to purchase a firearm was denied that purchase.

Remember – warrants that are fully "packed" with as much identifying information as possible will bring money into your jurisdiction, and will also prevent unqualified persons from purchasing firearms at federally licensed gun dealers. However, warrants that are not fully "packed" with information can also mean that a person who is qualified to purchase a gun may be denied the opportunity to do so.

## REMOVE IMMEDIATELY

For NCIC to be effective, entries must not only be made in a timely manner, entries must also be removed as soon as possible when they should no longer be on the system.

When a wanted person has been apprehended, or when you hear that a missing person has returned, do everything you can to ensure that the entry is removed from NCIC immediately. Also do everything you can to remove stolen property (vehicles, guns, etc.) from NCIC as soon as you are notified that the property has been located.

For instance, a juvenile runs away from home on Friday, and is entered on NCIC. The runaway returns home on Monday and the parents contact the officer, who notes the return on the case report. However, the officer never notifies the people in charge of making or removing NCIC entries and the missing person entry stays on NCIC.

Please take the appropriate steps necessary within your agency to ensure clear communication between the officers and those who make NCIC entries. Also watch for YQs, YRs, and locates to make sure people and items are being removed from NCIC in a timely manner.

Remember – failing to remove an NCIC entry within a timely manner leaves your agency (and YOU) open to liability in the event of legal action. Also, don't forget that the FBI will be in Utah to audit agencies (possibly yours) in 2012!

## GOVERNOR'S SAFETY SUMMIT CONFERENCE

### "Bringing the Pieces Together"

The 2011 Governor's Safety Summit Conference will be held in May 3-5, 2011.

This summit is designed to bring emergency responders together. The target audience is Law Enforcement, Fire, EMS, Hazardous Material, Transportation, Homeland Security, Public Works, Natural Resources, Military, Health, Agriculture, Elected Officials, Environmental Quality, and Emergency Management.

For more information, please see the "Save the Date" card on the last page of this Newsletter.

## RESUBMITTING FINGERPRINTS

TACs – have you ever been asked to re-submit a set of fingerprint cards for an operator or unsupervised support worker?

If prints have been rejected for poor quality, that person must be fingerprinted again on a *separate* applicant card.

When individuals are fingerprinted, they are often given more than one copy of their completed fingerprint card. If that person's prints are rejected because of quality issues, and you send us an exact duplicate of the original card, you are submitting the exact same set of poor quality prints. (And they will once again be rejected *for the exact same quality issues!*)

If you do receive notice from BCI that a person's prints have been rejected, you will need to make sure that individual gets re-printed on a new fingerprint card, and that new card will need to be submitted to BCI.

## POLICE SCANNER APPS AND CELL PHONES

Just another reminder why your agency must be careful when transmitting sensitive information over the radio – the public can not only hear this information on police scanners, they can now hear it on their cell phone. (Yes, there's an APP for that.)

Information and reviews of various APPs include:

<http://www.iphonefreak.com/2010/01/police-scanner-app-review.html>

<http://www.geardiary.com/2009/01/24/live-police-scanner-streaming-to-your-iphone-or-blackberry/>

<http://www.i4u.com/35759/android-phones-get-police-scanner-app>

This last link allows listeners to choose the county and agency they wish to scan. For Salt Lake County agencies the link is:

<http://www.radioreference.com/apps/audio/?ctid=2794>

As you review and update your agency's radio transmission policy, please keep such new technology in mind.

## FIREARM STATISTICS

In the first 11 months of 2010, BCI's Brady Section ran 60,836 background checks on gun buyers. They also verified that 44,322 individuals purchasing guns had valid Utah concealed weapon permits. That's a total of 105,158 background checks on gun buyers in the first 11 months of 2010.

For more statistics on Brady Bill and Concealed Firearm Permit information in Utah, please see the statistical review at BCI's public web site at [http://publicsafety.utah.gov/bci/brady\\_statistics.html](http://publicsafety.utah.gov/bci/brady_statistics.html)

(Statistics include purchases by county, reasons for purchase denial, number of permits issued, number of permits revoked, reasons for revocation, etc.)

## UCR / NIBRS

### "SPICE"

There has been some confusion about the coding of the drug "Spice." The latest State Bulletin from the FBI makes this clarification:

The national UCR Program staff has received numerous questions from law enforcement agencies regarding the use of an incense called Spice (which is also known as K2). Spice is a synthetic cannabinoid herbal substance that, when smoked, produces a marijuana-like high.

Agencies should not classify Spice as marijuana for crime reporting purposes. Because it has been known to cause hallucinations in some users, the FBI Laboratory's Chemical Unit has advised the national UCR Program staff that agencies that use the National Incident-Based Reporting System should report the drug as "K = Other Hallucinogens." In the Summary Program, agencies should classify Spice in the Other Dangerous Nonnarcotic Drug category.

It is illegal to possess Spice in some states. Legislation is pending to make it illegal in other states. Only agencies in jurisdictions where the possession of Spice is illegal should report offenses and/or arrests for the drug.

If you have any further questions please contact Mary Ann Curtis at 801 965-4812 ([macurtis@utah.gov](mailto:macurtis@utah.gov)) or Della Miller at 801 965-4454 ([dellamiller@utah.gov](mailto:dellamiller@utah.gov)).

## UCR DATA TOOL

The FBI has provided law enforcement and the public access to the **UCR Data Tool**, an interactive, query-only database that is now available at [www.ucrdatatool.gov](http://www.ucrdatatool.gov). This database allows users to select custom variables, look at longitudinal data, and download spreadsheets of tailor-made tables.

The information in the UCR Data Tool comes from law enforcement agencies that participate in the UCR Program. The database includes offense data from 1985 to 2009 for city law enforcement agencies with 10,000 or more inhabitants and county law enforcement agencies with 25,000 or more inhabitants that provided 1 to 12 months of offense data. Users can access figures for volume and rate per 100,000 inhabitants for violent crime and property crime offenses. Arson figures are not included in the database.

If data from any agency was omitted from the UCR Program's annual report, *Crime in the United States*, and the data are now available, the information is contained within the UCR Data Tool. The UCR Data Tool also provides state and national estimated crime data for 1960 to 2009 and furnishes additional information on the following UCR topics:

- About the UCR Program
- UCR Offense Definitions
- UCR Publications
- Methodology
- Tools for Decision Making
- Frequently Asked Questions.

### Changes to the "Cleared Exceptionally" Field

There is a change to the Cleared Exceptionally Field (Data Element 4) code definitions. The codes that are allowed for that field are:

- **A:** Death of Offender
- **B:** Prosecution Declined (By the prosecutor for other than lack of probable cause)
- **C:** Extradition Denied (*see next page*)
- **D:** Victim refused to Cooperate (in the prosecution)
- **E:** Juvenile/No Custody (the handling of a juvenile without taking him/her into custody, but rather by oral or written notice given to the parents or legal guardian in a case involving a minor offense, such as petty larceny)
- **N:** Not Applicable (not cleared exceptionally)

The change is in the definition of *C = Extradition Denied*. This code should now be used in cases in which extraditions are formally denied or in circumstances where an agency arrests an offender who is also suspected of committing offenses in other jurisdictions. Law enforcement agencies in the other jurisdictions (not where the suspect is being held) should report Code C in the Cleared Exceptionally Field (Data Element 4) when they are made aware of the arrest.

## MISSING PERSONS

### NAMUS DATABASE

Up until the inception of the NamUs database, there was no computer system that would link missing persons to unidentified bodies. Currently there are 40,000 unidentified bodies throughout the United States and around 88,000 missing persons. In Utah alone there are 430 missing persons and approx 82 unidentified bodies at the state medical examiner's office.

The National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs) offers law enforcement a powerful tool for the investigation of missing and unidentified persons cases. Once cases are placed into the database NamUs automatically searches missing persons records against the unidentified persons records providing a side by side comparison. Cases with similarities are automatically presented to the investigator, allowing the investigator to perform exclusions and hopefully ID and locate the missing person. Keep in mind this is a National database and will search for a missing person throughout the United States. It will continue to search automatically until you locate your missing person.

Law enforcement has access to subject matter experts-anthropologists, odontologists, fingerprint experts (for free) and DNA testing at no cost to their department or agency.

Please log onto the web site and take a look at it to see how it works. Also on the site is a six minute video of how it works.

The web site (<https://www.findthemissing.org/>) is a new tool for families of the missing as they can use the database as well. Areas of the website are open to the general public and allow the victim's family to assist in the searching of their loved one.

Utah's Missing Persons Clearinghouse Coordinator, Gina McNeil, is available for training on the NamUs Database. Please feel free to contact Gina at 801-965-4686 or [gmcneil@utah.gov](mailto:gmcneil@utah.gov).

## CODE VERONICA

Kudos to Naples Police Chief Mark Watkins, Vernal Police Department and the Uintah County Sheriff's Office!

Minutes count when a child is missing. So why does it take so much time to confirm a missing child alert before a full-scale alert is initiated?

It's a question that has bothered Naples City Police Chief Mark Watkins and others in law enforcement over the years. Naples Police Chief Mark Watkins developed the initial response policy that coordinates law enforcement officers when a child is reported missing.

"When a child is missing it's those first few minutes that are critical. That's when law enforcement needs to be most active," Watkins said. Watkins was then inspired to initiate "Code Veronica," a tactical response team of police departments from Naples and Vernal, along with the Uintah County Sheriff's Office.

Code Veronica represents the initial response team named for Veronica Fitzen, a 6-year-old Vernal girl who was kidnapped, sexually abused and slain by a teenage neighbor in August 1988.

"It's an initial response team that establishes a perimeter and uses investigative procedures from the get-go," said Uintah County Sheriff Jeff Merrell. "That way, once we know something is really wrong, we will have already started an organized investigation."

A Code Veronica call from Central Dispatch will send law enforcement into action to commence the search. A central team will begin searching from the location of the report as officers on the perimeter search from the outside in.

The beauty of Code Veronica is the inter-agency cooperation that brings together authorities to augment resources and blanket the search area.

Watkins stated: "There are many child abduction response teams (CART) and AMBER Alerts and Code Adam alerts when a child is stolen. But, we need to do more to protect children."



By *more*, Watkins means filling the time-line between the moments after a parent realizes a child has gone and the time it takes to establish a full-scale alert.

Code Veronica is intended to bring law enforcement together sooner, perhaps as an effective add-on to CART or other alerts.

"In law enforcement there is a point at which a search for a missing child becomes a crime investigation," said Watkins. "Once it's a crime, we all wish that the alert status to find the child had gone out sooner."

Every year, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children statistics indicate over 800,000 children are reported missing. "We are not immune in our community," said Merrell. "We have had four or five reports of missing children in the last six months..."

Merrell said most reports involve kids who have wandered from home. And, in many cases, the child has crawled under a bed to hide or into a pantry room to nap.

Warm weather usually finds kids out and about, playing in yards, pastures, canals and other places not always with their parent's knowledge of their travels.

"I don't care if we find them hiding or playing in the neighbor's yard. In fact, that's a relief," Watkins said. "I want to be sure we've done everything possible to locate a missing child."

Eventually, Watkins hopes to have additional support of agencies in Duchesne and Daggett counties to have a truly Uintah Basin-wide Code Veronica team.

## ELECTRONIC VALIDATION

Unfortunately BCI is still seeing too many missing person entries being purged from NCIC because the entering agency did not electronically validate the entry.

Failure to electronically validate a valid missing person leaves your agency in violation of the federal Crime Control Act of 1990.

Also, keep in mind the Adam Walsh Act modified the Crime Control Act to say:

## SEC. 154. MISSING CHILD REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) In General- Section 3702 of the Crime Control Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 5780) is amended--(1) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively; (2) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following: `(2) ensure that no law enforcement agency within the State establishes or maintains any policy that requires the removal of a missing person entry from its State law enforcement system or the National Crime Information Center computer database based solely on the age of the person; and'; and (3) in paragraph (3), as redesignated, by striking `immediately' and inserting `within 2 hours of receipt

## FEATURED MISSING PERSON

### REED TAYLOR JEPSON

**MISSING SINCE:** 10/11/1964

**DOB:**

**AGE:** 15 at time missing

**HEIGHT:** 5'6"

**WEIGHT:** 130

**HAIR:** Medium Blonde

**EYES:** Blue

**RACE:** White



**CONTACT:** Salt Lake City Police Department (801) 799-3000

Reed was last seen in the vicinity of St. Mary of the Wasatch on the east bench of Salt Lake City, Sunday, October 11, 1964 about 1:00 p.m. wearing blue levis, white cotton knit shirt, gym shoes and a reversible parka. One side of the parka was black and one side blue. He was walking his 2 German short hair pointers. He wore upper and lower braces at the time he went missing. Contact the Salt Lake City police or Detective Cody Lougy at 801-799-3454 or [Cody.Lougy@slcgov.com](mailto:Cody.Lougy@slcgov.com) with any information.

For more information on Utah's missing persons, see BCI's public web site at: <http://publicsafety.utah.gov/bci/UTA-missingpersons.html>

FORWARD NEWS ITEMS TO: BCI, FIELD SERVICES, 3888 W 5400 S, SALT LAKE CITY UT 84118

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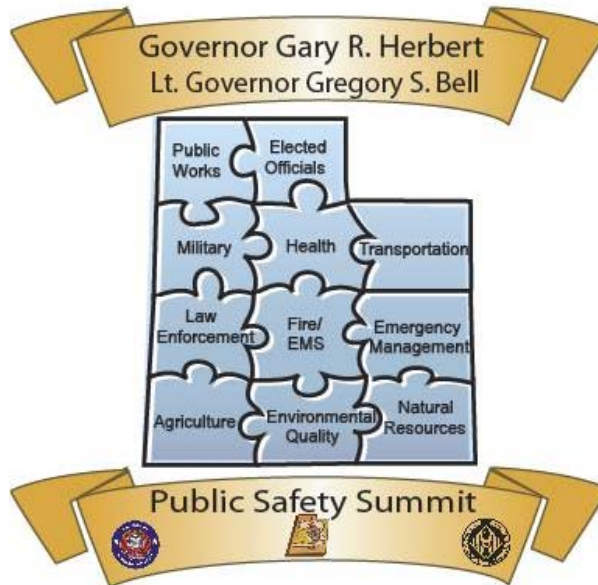
# SAVE THE DATE

# Bringing the Pieces Together

This summit is designed to bring emergency responders together,

## **“Bringing the Pieces Together”**

The target audience will be Law Enforcement, Fire, EMS, Hazardous Material, Transportation, Homeland Security, Public Works, Natural Resources, Military, Health, Agriculture, Elected Officials, Environmental Quality, and Emergency Management



More information and registration forms will be available online at:

**[publicsafety.utah.gov](http://publicsafety.utah.gov)**

For Questions Please Contact:

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**DATE: May 3 - 5, 2011**

**LOCATION: Davis Convention Center**